Reber Kimball's houses are scattered about the Reber Kimball's houses are scattered sout the north-western corner of the square, directly behind the Tithing Office. They are ugly piles of adobe, of the ordinary drab color, and look like factory-bording houses. The whole square is surrounded by a cobble-stone wall, ten or twelve feet in hight, by a cobble-atone wall, ten or twelve feet in hight, marked by unmeaning and useless buttresses, at intervals of thirty or forty feet. Directly opposite the Lion House is the office and dwelling of George A. Smith, the "Historian" of the Church. Close in the vicinity, all of them fronting on East Temple street, are the houses of Ezra T. Benson, one of the Apostles; the late Jedediah M. Grant, who was succeeded in the First Presidency by Daniel H. Wells, and Bishop Hunter. The Temple square is surrounded by a lofty adobe wall, plastered and painted drab, and divided into panels. The Tabernacle stands in the south-western corner, the Enacle stands in the south-western corner, the Enacte the Temple has been filled with dirt, so that the fine of the foundation is hardly discernible. A fine of the foundation is hardly discernible. A branch of the City Creek flows through the square from east to west. The two principal entrances of the square are barriended with blocks of stone been for the foundation of the Temple.

The houses which I have described are used for headquarters by the fathers of the church, but al-

most all of them have other dwellings in different most all of them have other dwellings in different parts of the city. George A. Smith, for instance, has three or four houses in which his wives reside, located in as many different streets. Even Brigham's Bee-Hive mansion and Lion House are not spacious enough to contain all his family. Mrs. Cobb and her daughter occupy a separate tenement close in the neighborhood.

JUNE 25, 1858.

The mail which left St. Jo on the 5th inst. arrived last evening, in 19 days from the Missouri frontier. The mail for Placerville under the new contract will start from here on July 4. If it shall accomplish ite trips with such rapidity as the eastern line has attained under Mr. Hockaday's contract, the practicability of overland communication with California in 30 days by a central route, will be fully demonstrated. There is no reason to doubt that as soon as stations on the line are all established, Mr. Hockaday will be able to push the mail from St. Jo to this city in 18 days with case and

The army has not yet emerged from the kanyons, but its camp to-night will be so near us that we expect it to enter the city to-morrow noon. It will be marched immediately to a camp upon the Jordan, where wood for its use has already been provided.

The number of Mormons in the city has been swelled to several hundred by the arrival of those curious to witness the advent of the troops. They are all males. I have not seen a woman since my arrival, with the exception of one venerable old lady, of whom I caught a glimpse one day at an epen window on Emigration street. As soon as she saw that I observed her, though she was searer eighty than eighteen, she shut the window with a

alam, and let the curtain drop.

There is a man, named MacNeil, now at large in the city who says that he was kept in irons by the Mormons throughout the Winter, and treated with great barbarity. He claims to have acted as a guide to the 5th Infantry from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Laramic, and then to have proceeded in advance of the army toward the valley until he was taken prisoner. He says that he was conveyed to taken prisoner. He says that he was conveyed to the Penitentiary, about four miles from this city, by James Ferguson, and that George D. Grant riveted the chains on him. A personal altercation which he had with Ferguson this evening in front of the Globe Restaurant seemed to attach some eredibility to his statements. I prefer, however, to investigate them before crediting them so far as to

repeat them to the public.

None of the chief dignitaries of the Church are

resent among the crowd of Mormons assembled to witness the entrance of the army.

Dr. Forney, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, believes that he has found a clue to the whereabouts of the children who were saved from the fate of their parents in the great massacre of emigrants on the Santa Clara last autumn. He intends to proceed to that country and negotiate with the In-dians for their rendition. He has engaged for his guide Gen. Hunt, formerly at the head of the Mormen stake at San Bernardino, and for many years a member of the California Legislature.

NICARAGUA.

The United States mail steamer Granada, Lieut, Berryman commanding, arrived from Aspinwall late on Thursday afternoon, having salled on the 19th inst., via Greytown on the 20th, and touching at Key West on the 25th.

Among her passengers, of whom there were only ten

or twelve, are Messre, Webster and Allen, accompa-

or twelve, are Messra, weater and aften, accompanied by Mr. Gottel, the agents of Commodere Vanaerbilt to Nicaragua; Gen. Maximo Jerez, Minister from
Nicaragua to the United States, and James Thomas,
erg., bearer of dispatches.
Mr. Webster and Mr. Allen, the son-in-lay of Commodere Vanderbit, left New York in June, accompanied by Mr. Gottel as interpreter, and proceeded to
Nicaragua, carrying with them \$100,000 in gold, with
which to smooth the way to an important grant to Mr.
Vanderbilt for the Nicaragua Transit Route. They
return, towever, in good health, bringing with them
the money which they carried away, but without the
grant. Gen. Jerez comes accredited as Minister to
this Government, or to cooperate with the precent
Minister, Yrissari, should that functionary continua to
act, and is empowered to reftle all matters relating to
the Cast-Yrissari. Treaty, which he brings with him.
The Treaty has been ratified by both branches of the
Government, with two of the articles (10 and 10) articles (15 and 16

The Treaty has been ratified by both branches of the Government, with two of the articles (15 and 16) amended in important particulars.

Mesers, Webster and company landed at Greyto vn, and, naving procused of Mr. Scott the steamer Morgan, they proceeded up the San Jasa River without difficulty, and, crossing the lake in the scenarr Virgin, handed at Granada early in July. On the exme day that they reached Granada, President Martinez, Jerez, and the other members of the Ninstaguan Cab est, arrived. Having exchanged salutations with their cid friends, and exhibited to the astonished gaze of the Government officials the three bags of gold they had brought with them as a peace offering, Afr. Webster expressed a wish to have a private interview, in order if possible to come to an immediate understanding upon the Juarez contract, drawn by Webster, but new medified by important alterations.

They accordingly went into "executive session," and a warm and carriest consultation was held for some time. Mr. Allen informed Martinez that the contract, it signed at all, must be accepted without alteration, as Mr. Vanderbit would not be a party to it in any other form. At the same time \$50,000, it is

atteration, as Mr. Vanderbit would hat be a party to it in any other form. At the same time \$50,000, it is said, were offered him to sign his name to it. There were, however, two or three very objectionable fea-tures in it, about which he hesitated. One of these was the supportion that all disputes about doubtful points were to be relified in the United States. According effected to the State of Nicaragus \$55,000 as purchasemoney for the transit road, whereas Ni arsaus de-manced that sum for the use of the road for two years. These, with the embarasements growing out of the previous gratts, which were fully discussed, and the precible difficulties in which they might embroil tham with the United States Government, were considera-

with the Unical States Government, were considered that the stronger even then the gold, and do not the courset to head up without coming to a decision.

Day after day was spent in this way. The holders of the Canal Grant were represented as fillionaters, wortheres and bankropt. While these discussions were coing on, however, Gen. Cass a letter to President Muthar a strived, followed by the intalligance that United States ships of war had been ordered to both sides of the Lithman of Nicaragus. This produced an intractice and remarkable effect upon the conduct of the Government. The Case Missair I Fresty was hirried through in double-quick time, with slight amendments, and Jerez was appointed Minister to this Government, with full powers to adjust any difficult points. Herevyon, Mesers. Webster and Allen give Gevernment, with full powers to adjust any difficult points. Hereapon, Mesers, Websier and Aden gave up all further attempts to regotiate, and made preparations to return home. The renewal of further negotiates to return home. The renewal of further negotiations to return home. The renewal of further negotiations however, it is said, depends upon the course to be pursued by Vatderbill. Unless certain stipulations are conformed to, the discussions will not probably be opened.

They heally left Granada to company with Generals Martinez and Jerez, who took with them a company of soldiers and proceeded toward San Juan del Norte Martinez attopped for the purpose of fortifying Castillo Visjo. He took possession of the steamer Margan, to be need above that, point in case of a fillibuter inva-

Matthes stopped for the purpose of fornitying Castillo Visjo. He took possession of the steams? Margan, to be used above that point in case of a fillibuster invasion, which at this time seems to be looked for as almost certain. The party arrived at Castilio on the 19th, and the troops were partroitically haracqued by De Barvel, a late associate of M. Bally. Mesera. Webster Allen and Gottel proceeded to Greyowa, where itey enhanked for New York on board the Grandes.

MEXICO.

CAPTURE OF SAN LUIS POTOSI-REPORTED

ABDICATION OF ZULOAGA.

From the N. O. Picayane, July 2a.

The steamship Gen. Rush, Capi. Smith, from Brazos Sattiago via Indianola, arrived this morning.

By this arrival we have Brownsville papers to tan distinct, two weeks later than we previously had.

The news from Mexico is highly important. The capture of San Luis Potosi by the Liberalist force under Zuazua is announced, and the abdication of Zuloaga is reported. The latter news needs confirmation.

Zuloaga is reported. The latter news needs confirmation.

The Brownsville Flag of the 14th fast, says: The progress of the Censtitutional party in Mexico escens daily approaching the haven of success. By the mail that arrived at Maxmorus from Montarey on Saturday last, we have files of the Boletin Oficial from the 1ster place, which announces the final capture of the long-contested city of San Luis Potosi by the forces under Col. Zuazua. The fact is announced in an efficial dispatch from Col. Zuazua to Gov. Videurri, dated from headquarters in the viliage of Santiago on the 30th ult, as follows:

"Excellent first festerday, at 16 in the morning we strived here, and immediately dispatched to the commandant of the plaza of Fan Luis the communication, a copy of which, marked No. 1, 1 have the honor herewith to transmit to your Excellency. This copy is a brief order to surrender the place in two hours, or take the consequences of a refusal.—Ed. Fig. 1;

"After the two hours fixed in this communication I received the reply expressed in the copy marked No. 2 [4 refural to surrender—Ed. Fig.], which determined me immediately to prepare for military operations, by making a raind reconnoissance of the forthications of the plaza, and gave rest to the troops in order on the folkwing day to commonoe the stack in form.

"This we commenced the fire at 9 a. m., and by 4 of the afternoon our brave treops possessed themselves of the plaze, proceeding for more than two hours through a very lively firing from a parts, both from artillery and small arms.

"All my subordiates have deported the melves with their must galactry, and notwithstanding the formidable forthications of the enemy, we have exceeded the present by congretalisting for more than two hours through that have to report to your Excellency the tamong the wonded though not seriously. It have to see much present, and among the prisoners are several chiefs and officers. I shall enhance the first opportunity to give to your Excellency the present of the deciding and the The Brownsville Flog of the 14th fast says: Toe

Col. Guadalupe Garcia last week left Matamoros with troops to reinforce the Tamaulipas division now in the field. We learn that it is the intention of the commanders of the troops of all the frontier States to unite their forces and together march upon the capital. Gov. Garzs, it is said, will also leave Matamoros in a few days. The greatest enthusiasm prevails in the ranks of the Liberal party from its recent successes, and the confidence thus instilled into the rank and file of its army is equivalent to another victory. There is no stimulant to deeds of heroism like that of conscious superiority.

Under the heading "Latest from Matamoros," The Flog has the following:

We learn that Gov. Garza left yesterday for Victoria.

We learn that Gov. Garza left yesterday for Victoria.

A rumor was in circulation there that President Zulosga had abandoned the City of Mexico, and left the Government in the hands of Cauto, one of his subordinates, and two bishops. The news is said to have come from Monterey by private letter.

In relation to this latter report, we have the following extract from a letter, dated Matamoros, July 19, with which we have been favored:

"We have an express from Monterey to day, bringing dates up the 16th inst., with the most gratifying news from the Liberalists.

"Zulosga, the reactionary President, has ab licated, and has left the City of Mexico with an escort of 300 men, leaving the Government in charge of D. Bernardo Cauto and two bishops.

"All through the interior, wherever the Constitutionals show their faces, the despotic party are seized with a sudden leaving.

with a sudden leaving.

"I presume you have heard that San Luis Potset was taken on the 30th of last month, by Zuazua, after eight hours' hard fighting.

"Gov. Garza leit Matamoros this evening for Victoria, on his way to join Vitaurri and march on the City of Mexico."

We have a letter dated Monterey, July 4, in which our correspondent (an American) says: "Gen. Santiago Vidaurri raised the Mexican flag over the Palitago Vidaurri raised the Mexican flag over the Palitago Vidaurri raised the Mexican flag over the Palitago in honor of our great national day of independent ace in honor of our great national day of indepen-

Since writing the above we find, on referring to Tac

ticle, but the tops of the following extra is such, is so indicative of that self dependence which is so neces-sary to a people struggling for freedom, that we can-not emit them, or the remark that if the Boletin gives a reliable idea of the feeling and spirit actuating the body of the people of Northera Mexico, they deserve to be free, and have the capacity to maintain their freedom.

freedom.

We recognize the merits of the offers of our neigh-We recognize the merits of the offers of our neighbor, and we are convinced that among the Americans there exist very warm sympathy and good feeling for those of us who contend for liberty; because our thoughts are the same as theirs, and we desire for our loved country the same principles that have sustained them in their wise institutions. We appreciate, as far as we can, the self denial of the sons of Washington for their sacrifice at our side in the conquest of liberty, and for all we render the tribute of our cordial respect, and full ard sincere thanks.

and for all we render the tribute of oar cordial respect, and full and sincere thanks.

These ideas are dictated by the consciousness of our power, and the intimate conviction that we are able to triumph in a complete and definite manner over the sworn enemies of Mexico, who with the sword and helmet pretend to govern us. The history of coming events will respond to the truth of what we say. If up to the present the action of the army of the North has been slow, this is owing to the ne-sessity of making great preparation to secure in any event this triumph.

For the most part all is now arranged, and as we said in our last number, we will enter in full apon the For the most put all is now arranged, and as we said in our last number, we will enter in full upon the completion of the work. This commencement will be from the time we have announced for the march of

It is generally believed that the people of the inte-It is generally believed that the people of the interior are a prey to fanaticis m; but in this there is a lamentable exaggeration, for the people of the interior are riving en masse to combat the reaction, and we are certain that the triumph we now shall gain will cause to disappear from Mexico the united power of the lystop and the epaulette; and to obtain this triumph these people will contribute an important part, as is actually being done by those of San Luis and Zacate-

Mr. Henry has presented us some examples, such a Mr. Henry has presented us some examples, such as that of the renowned Gutierrez, our compatriot, who went to the United States and brought sons of that country to do battle for the independence of Mexico; and that of Lafayette, with his ten thousand fellox-citizers, who came to fight for the independence of there same United States. Without any desire of hir first that the citizens and which we find the mering the results of Mr. Henry, let it be allowed as to say, that the circumstances in which we find the Mexicars tow placed are not the same as those in wrich our lathers found themselves in 1810, or those in which were found the English colouies when they

In these two epochs in the history of the American continest, Mesico, submerged in ignorance and functioner, outlet ded against a power tunk for three conturnes had overwhelmed her, without diminishing durtures had overwhelmed her, without discipling during all this ture the weight of opplession; and the Erglish colonies, shirtengs composed of men inured to war, eith sistile for liberty and the defence of their rights, had to centend for them sgainst the coloseal power of England. At present the case is not in Maxico as in the epoch that we have cited.

Now there are ideas, there are principles, there is an in pulse which leads to regeneration, and what is more, there is a portion of the nation which is governed by one will alone, and is animated by one spirit citly nanely, that of giving perpetual liberty to the

place in the province of Hussieca, and Gev. Marcao of Tampico, at the head of six hundred men, had left for the purpose of putting it down.

Ger. Marin had been appointed Governor of Fampico during Gen. Moreno e absence.

A MAN AGED SEVENTY-TWO MURDERS HIS BROTHER AGED SIXTY-ONE.

From The Trey Times, July 30.

HIS BROTHER AGED SIXIY-ONE.

Ceroner Jones of this city, was yesterday called upon to hold an irquest in the town of Postenkil, upon the body of a man named William Discond, aged about 61 years, who died about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, at his house in that bown, from the effects of injuries indicted with a pocket-kind in the hards of his brother, Henry Diamond, a man of 72 years, at shoult 10 o'clock Wednesday night. The directmetarces of the sfirsy are as follows:

Henry Diamond, the elder of the brothers, and the marders, in correquence of advanced age and bad habits, has for some time past been unable and unstilling to work, and has been maintained as a town putper at the public expense. During a portion of the time he has lived with his brother—the rems nimp portion he spent in wagabondizing at different places about town. His character was bad, and in consequence he was in very poor repute with his fellow towners and supporters. Even William, his bother, who did not county a very elevated position on the social ladder, seemed to have sooms idea of a detinotion between himself and his brother, and frequently spoke of the diagrace brought upon the Diamond family by his conduct. This, Henry by no mesza relished. In the first place, his perception had been himself quite as good as any other member of the family. But if the were not so, in the seaced place, he regarded his superior age as giving him a claim upon the respect of his brother. If he did refuse to work, and if he did drink more whisky of a poor quality than was proper for a town pauser t drink, that was a matter to be talked about by some one who was not a member of the family. Very naturally, the differences of opinion of the two on a subject so trilling as that of moral ethier, brought about differences on all subjects, which rippend into mutual animosity and intense dislike. On the one hand, William has been heard to declare that he wished his brother, Henry has repeatedly asseverated that if William did not stop the many and the heard of disc

he liked. What was more, he would drink as much as he liked, and if William did not like it the best thing he could do was to keep his mouth shut about it. He had talked about his being a pauper and having supported him lorg enough; there wasn't going to be much mre of it. He wound up by assuring William that he had better not talk much about character when his cwn wife was a harlot.

This provoked William's ire, and he declared that if Henry repeated that expression he would brain him. Henry did repest it, with emphasis, when William seized a heavy chair and raised it over his head to strike him with it. At the intercession of his nices, however, he sat it down again, and Henry, muttering to kinnell, got up, went to a bed which stood in the corner of the room, and laid down upon it. He had been there but a short time when William got up and went to the bed, whether for the purpose of continuing the quarrel or ending it, does not very cleavity appear. As he reached the side and was at toping over, Henry struck him twice with a jack knife, which he appears to have taken from his pooket and opened. The first blow was upon the incide of the elbow of the right aim, and severed the blood vessels of the arm—a very dargerous cut. The second was on the left side of the reck, about an inch below the lower jaw, and extending from the back to the front about two inches, without severing any of the large blood vessels.

As he dealt the blows, Henry exclaimed, "There,

vessele.

As he dealt the blows, Henry exclaimed, "Thers, G-d d-n you, take that." William staggered back from the bed, across the room and out of the door, cyling, "Ob, Sally, he has killed me. I sen going to die." As he reached the road in frant of the door he fell. The blood purted from the wounds four or five feet as he walked across the room. Mrs. Hall, frig stered by the speciacle, ran and sent one of her call dren to ask persons near by to come to the house, as her father had stabled her uncle William, and he was bleeding to death. Three or four refused to go, being Since writing the above we find, on referring to The Brownsville Flux, that Col. Wm. Henry, of San Antonio, has is used a printed circular to the people of Mexico, or more properly to the Laberal party of Mexico, encouraging the leaders of the Constitutional party to persevere in their landshle struggle for the libotties of their countrymen, and offering, in the event of need, the sid of himself and followers. This circular has been published in the Boletin Oficial, of Monterey, the ergan of Gen. Vidaurri, which also contains an article in reply, from which we infer that Col. Henry's offers of aid have been declined.

We have not room for the whole of the Boletin's article but the tone of the following extra its such, is

afraid of the man. At last a farmer named five, who lived at some distance, consented to go. When he reached the house William had been taken up and laid on the bed by the children, and was covered which blood. He was very weak. A bandage had been tied about his arm, which he complained hurt him, and Ives loosed it, when the blood spurted out freely. It was soon tied up again. Dr. Sabin, a surgeon of the village, was sent for, but did not reach the house until about 34 o'clock in the morning. When he got there the irjured man was very weak, and in a law minutes breathed his last—having bled to death from the wound in his arm.

It is stated that after William was cut, his brother remarked that the old scaker had got his just punishment for his many crimes, and that he was not sorry for what he had done. His granddangater, a girl of about sixteen, stated that a short time before he died, William asked Henry to come and raise him up, so that he could kies him once, but the fratricide excisimed, "Get out, you d—d old cuss, I'll come there and "out the liver out of you." Henry was arrested and lodged in jail in this city by Officer Minnick. On his way down he told the officer that he was not a bit corry for what he had done; he was glad he had killed William.

The parties to this affray were all of the lowest class of country poor people, and they are worse generally than the same sort in cities. William was a farm laborer; Henry, when he did anything at all, worked at sheemaking, but it was seldom. The shanly in which the murder was done, was ritused about thirteen miles from this city, northeast of the village of Poester kill, and near what is known as Bonesteel's pond. It is a one story frame skeleton, destitute of lath ard plaster. Several of the clapboards have been worn off and broken in such a manner that a seat.

of Poester kill, and near what is known as Bonesteel's pend. It is a one story frame skeleton, destitute of lath and plaster. Several of the clapboards have been worn off and broken in such a manner that a seat in the center of the only room in the house anables one to command a view of all the surrounding sensery through the crevicer. The floor is also broken through in places, and one young lady who attended yesterday performed a feat of legerdemain in consequence—us of her limbs going clean through it. Most of the window saakes are innocent of glass, and their absence is atored for by boards, stingles, hats, vests and outes that have been drilled into their service. The furniture is of the very meanest description—an anterilivian stove, innocent of blacking; three or four fragmentary chairs, a bedstead with mussed and dirty clothing, a good portion of a table, and two or three shelves on pegs, bolding sindry poor dishes, constituting the complement.

The family are ignorant and of low character.

ing the complement.

The family are ignorant and of low character.

William's wife, it is said, has separated from him, and
is ripyling the acciety of another man. Stories are
told of the others. The daughter of Sally Maria who declared that she heard the conversation between her grandfather and William, on being told yesterday morning that she would be wanted as a witness, run away to the woods, on the supposition that she would be taken to jul, teo, and could not be found during

The affair has, of course, caused a little excitement The affair has, of course, caused a fittle excitational and created some morbid carnesity in the neighborhood, but the sharp edges of interest naturally felt in a murder is considerably blumted by the character of the parties, and the unromantic nature of the crimes. Coroter Junes of this city, was called to hold the inquest. A Jury was summoned, and the first witness.

Now there are ideas, there are principles, there is an in pulse which leads to regeneration, and what is more, there is a portion of the nation which is governed by one will alone, and is animated by one spirit city, namely, that of giving perpetual liberty to the Mexican nestion, and basing her Government upon the principles of progress that have been followed by the elighted nations. This portion of the Republic of which we speak is no other than the frontier, where there exists a unity of thought and a unity of action, and heree the indestructible firms which may change the political phases of nations.

Special Dispatch to The Philadelphia Ledger.

Naw-Obleans, Thursday, July 29, 1838.

The Picagune has received advices from Tampico to the 19th inst.

They report that communication with the interior had been cut off, and that the prospects of the Zulyaga party were gloomy.

A riving in favor of the Constitutionalists had taken

they elected or not I don't know, so there was no light enough from the store; this was between 10 said if o'clock last night; father said on the bed with his elethes or; next I heard was Uncle William calling for a rag; heard the blood run clean scross the roam, I field the wound up outside the shirt; Uncle William and, "He has killed me;" Uncle William and, "I do have threatened my life often enough; have heard Uncle William the resten Henry's life; have heard Incle William to often enough; have heard Incle William to out of doors and said, "Sally, I am dying;" I fetshed some water for my darghter to west him; then I went to Joe'sh Hall's; owned not get them started; then went to E. L. Hall's, ard doubt not get them started; then sent my bey to Joe. Nugert a, and could not get them; then we went to Himm Ives, and he and his ean Samuel came over with me; Mr. I wee said we must seed for the door of him; uncle William was in the house, lying on the fleor, when I came back; he told father he wanted him to get up so he could kies him; he did not make any answer that I know or, male William to il me I had been a mother to him, and that I might have his hear; he died between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning; as long as I can remember they have lived in a quarrel, and held a grudge signing the hear do while we father eharpen his knife yesterday; uncle William sent my daughter Betesy to Wim, Cooper's store and druk up by father and uncle William before the rumpus; father draft the most, and was pretty but in the edge of the evening.

drutk up by father and those with an ecore rumpus; father draft the most, and was preify not in the edge of the evening.

Hiram Ives, sworn—I am acquainted with William and Herry Diamond; was at home, in bed and seleep about 12 o'clock last night, when Sally Hull called at the door, and wanted I should get up; I went to the door; asked what she wanted; she said she wanted I should go down to her house, as her father had stabbed him; she said in his arm; I dressed and came down; I came in, and Betz yeald, "Mother do look at his neck—it is almost out off;" I looked and saw it was badly out; then William Diamond wanted me to loosen the bandage on his arm, as it must him; I did so, when the blood gushed out, and I tightened it again: I told tren there must be something done, as I could not dress the wound; the doctor must be sent for; then Henry Diamond rose up in his bed, and said, "You d—d, blood thirsty ones, you are resping your just reward;" then Henry told me that William raced a chair to strike him, but put it down; then clenched him by the throat; I asked him to show we his throat, for, if he had clenched him, there would be some marks; but he refused to do so; my con and me went to rally the neighbors; sent one son for the doctor, and it he other for the poor-master, and came some marks; but he refused to do so; my son and me went to rally the neighbors; sent one son for the dector, and the other for the poor master, and dame back with more help; remained here until about dayinght, and then went for more help; met my sin, who said the dector was on his way; we came back, and found the dector here; staid until William died; the dector and I commenced talking with Henry; Dr. Sabin asked to let him see the knife; he said he would, and handed it out; I reached my hand for it, and he twitched his hard from me; I said let me take it, and I will let you have it again; he let me take it, and I twitched his hard from me; I said let me take it, and I will let you have it sgain; he let me take it, and I handed it to Dr. Sabin, who looked at it, and gave it to me, and told me to keep it, and give it to the Corener; he (Henry) said that is the knife he did the deed with; I asked him what made him what that knife so sharp; he said because it was so dull it would cut nothing; staid until about 8 o'clock this morning; I helped to take him from the floor where he laid, and put him where he lies now; about a fortnight ago Henry was at my house; he asked me if William had been talking about him to me; I told him he nad not at that time; he said that William had been reporting at Josiah Hall's that he had been drunk, and that if he did not stop talking about him he would take his life, and have heard him say frequently that take his life, and have heard him say frequently that he would be the death of him; also have heard Wil-liam say he would be the death of Henry, Heary told me he was about 74 years old; I think William was

about 60.

Dr. R. C. Sabin, sworn: I am a surgeon and practicing physician in the town of Poestsmaill; was called upon about I o'clock this morning to go to Sally Hull's to see William Diamond, who had been stabled, it was said, by Hearf Diamond; found William Diamond form the Hearf Diamond; found William Diamond if the medal to foot with blood; examined him and found a fresh cut on the left side of his neck, about one inch below the arch of the lower jaw, extending from the mesian line on the back of the neck, to within about one-half inch of the mesian line in front of his neck, extending through the skin and slightly into the muscles; none of the large blood vessels were cut, he also had a large gash on the inside of the elbow of the right arm, severing all the blood vessels were cut, he also had a large gash on the inside of the elbow of the right arm, severing all the blood vessels were cut, he also had a large gash on the inside of the elbow of the right arm, severing all the blood vessels on that side of the arm; he was nearly dead when I arrived; he breezhad only a few times, and that in gaspe, was perfectly incensible, and soon breathed his last; I am astisfied that his death was caused by loss of blood, principally from the wound in the arm, as I do not think he lost in uch blood from the wound in the neck.

Hiram Ives, recalled—Samuel Ives asked Hanry Diamond in my presence if he was corry he had killed his brother; he said, "No, I am not; I am glad he is dead;" Berjamin Randall also asked hin the same question; headd, "No, I am not sorry. I am I said to hun it was a sad affair; he said he did not over—that William had threatered his life several times; he did not appear to be drunk.

The Coroner's Jury rendered the following verdict:

That said William Diamond cane to he death by being stabled with a pocket-knife in the arm and neck by his brother, figury Diamond."

We visited Henry in the jall this merring. An old gray-haired, thin-isoed, sallow-complexioned han, evidently broken down by a long cou Dr. R. C. Sabin, sworn: I am a surgeon and prac-

and with difficulty getting around on his crutch, he locked as though he should have seen preparing for the charge which can hardly be long decayed with him rather than ergoging in such a fearful crime. He evidently will hardly live to suffer a capital conviction—if, indeed, any attempt is made to secure one in his case.

care. Henry does not deny the stabbing, but says he was case.

Henry does not deny the stabbing, but says he was forced to use the knife in relifications. He declares that his brother was as "drunk as a bear" of Weders day sight; that he origina eds quarrel; that when he (Henry) answered him, he drew a chair and was about to brain him in bed; that after retting down the chair he rushed upon him, clutched him by tae threat, jarked him from the bed and jammed him against a number on the side of the room, cutting his foreneed and ornising his sheulder. Henry says that it was while he had that grasp upon his threat that he happened to this k of his per-knife, and taking it from his pocket, he opened it, intending to cut his brother's arm, and thus make him loose his hold. In duing so he (as he declares) unintentionally struck the nock, and the blade, glancing off, penetrated the arm. That was how, he says, the death wound was inflicted. No one came to bind up the arm, and thus the injured man himself. He declares, very seriously, that he did not intend to kill his brother, and would not willingly have laid a straw in his way, but that William hated him, had swern to kill him, and once or twice attempted to washe made his them. intend to kill his brother, and would not willingly have laid a straw in his way, but that William hated him, had sworn to kill him, and once or twice attempted to make good his threat. This, of course, does not agree with his conduct immediately after the stabbing was done, nor with his declaration to the officer yesterday. The hoife used by Henry was shold black handled pocket knife with three blades, the largest of which bears evidence of having been recently anaryened, and is covered with blood. It is in passession of the Caroner. William was buried this morning.

ter. William was buried this morning.

Cold Blooded murder countred in Bates Councy, Mo., on the 9th inst. The details of the murder, as given by Mr. Pope, who lives in Cass County, and is the father of the young man murdered, are about these: The elder Mr. Pope had several horse stolen from him, and his sen and another man went in parsuit of them. They arrived at Double Branche in Bates County, and stopped at a store to inquire for heries. They had not been long there until several men surrounded them and a unpelled to give up their arms, started off with them to Papinaville, for the purpose, as they alleged, of giving them atrial. They did not remain long at Papinaville until the same party started off with them and a short distance from the town, fired on both prisoners, killing young Pope instantly, while his companion was wounded, but escaped by running and ouncealing himself, it being dark. The stylen horses, it is said, were in a pasture at or rear the point at which the two mea in parasit were captured, and the cronse given by the murderers for their artien was that parties and been concerted with Montgomery's men in Katess. It is also easied that the party who committed the murder were rear who had been concerted with the Lam County murders—that the two men appealed to the shariff and other citizens of Bates for protection, but failed receive it.

A Double Murder and Robbert.—A most fendish murder was committed in Gallatin County, Ill., on Thursday last, the 23d lost, four miles wert of New-Haven on the person of a widow lady and her son, named Eliza and William Marshall. They were murdered in their bouse about eight or time o'clock at hight, and the inhuman wreches, after perpetrating the feed and robbing the house of everything valuable they could lay their hards on, fred the nones on hunt the bodies of the nufrithmate victims to claders. It was supposed that there was considerable money in the house, which was no doubt the cause of the murder. A Coroner's inquest was held over the charrel remains of the unfortunste widow and her son, on Friday, the 23d, and the verdict of the Jury was, that the deceased came to their deaths by violence, by some person or persons to the Jury nakoows, and that the perpetiators, after committing the deed, had set fire to the house. The infortuncte isdy was tyed about forty-four years, and her each a steep or sevention.

years, and they fred alone. They were very respecta-

HOW A MARRIED JERSEY WOMAN RAN OFF WITH A JERSEY CARPENTER.

OFF WITH A JERSEY CARPENTER.

On Saturday isst, a coupie, apparently husband and wife, and representing themselves as such, obtained quarters at one of the holes near the Union Depth, and remained there until yesterday. The woman appeared to be about 30 years of age; the man some years younger. He seemed to be unessy in his position, while the woman manifested to him the most devoted affection. Thus masters stood between the pair at the hotel, when their coniness was disturbed yesterday morning by the appearance at the house of a third parity, whom neither of the coxy between the pair at the hotel, when their coniness was disturbed yesterday morning by the appearance at the house of a third parity, whom neither of the coxy between the pair at the hotel, when their conjuding. This "hird periods singular was no other than the elderly Nicholas Van Buyne, a thritty farmer, of Hassian dercent, residing in the township of Penouse. County of Morris, State of New Jersey. It may be inferred that the business of the elderly gentleman was somewhat urgent, as from the day of his birth until Thursday morning last, his boots had been permitted to touch no soil but the rei clay of his native county of Morris. Unaconstowed to the fatigues of traveling, he was much exhausted on reaching the botel, but it was not long after the recognition tock place before he made public the nature of his errand. The lady present was his daughter, and she had a husband and three children in Paterson. In the hurry of coming a way the husband and children were left behind, while a carpenter named it bent Thomas, who had been boarding with the lady and her husband, was missing. These two circumstances, taken together, naturally caused some talk in Paterson. The lone husband bore his loss with much philocophy. He did not think it worth while to cry over split milk, although it was by a cow-trade with his wife tast the raised the wherewithal for taking herself and he whom she loved, not wisely but too well, to the bowers of blies at the hotel near t and he whom she loved, not wisely but too well, to the bowers of bliss at the hotel near the Union De-pot. The story in due time resched the venerable pa-rent, Mr. Van Dayne, who resides six miles out of Paterson. The old gentleman did not take the matter as quictly as the husband, for one of her duanmatter as quiety as the hisbond, for one of her donacieting expleits in raising modey for traveling exponses
was to do the douting parent out of a horse. It seems
the old gentleman had a horse, and that horse was a
kied, excellent, favorite "lady's horse." The daughter cuid not do without vi, the old gentleman was
obliging and affectionate—so he, without giving it to
her, allowed her to me it in her rides and drives batseen the conjugal and paternal roofs. Having
staked her all upen the hexard of a die with the expenier, she sold the horse for \$10 and pocketed the
proceeds. The old gentleman had also some years
since given her a lowe. This cow had two calves, and
there calves, now well grown heriters, belonged to her
hashand. At the same time she was negotiating the
sale of the horse, privately of course, the proposet
to her horse, privately of course, the proposet
to her horse, privately of course, the proposet
ahe would be dotteg family daty in either way, and
besides he didn't have the money. Well, she
said, the cow was been and if he wouldn't huy
her, semebody eize would. In this emergency the
husband cold the two heifers for \$20, and with these
\$20 he bought his wife's cow. Thus Chioe and Rosenato were sacrificed. The wife put the proceeds from
the two sales together, and they footed up \$30. She
had the usel in her fist, and so toid the carpenter
when at dusk on Friday she met him for consulation
at the garden gate. The carpenter confessed that he
had nay red, but that his base owed him. Her will
away. He didn't think it would be best for him
tleave. The lady's determination was aroused; he
must go with her; she had money enough for both,
he could send for what the boss owed him. Her will
prevailed. The light train for New-Vork tock two alditional passengers at Paterson; at 5 o lock on Saturday morting they took tickets for the Hadson River
train, and after grantfying their refined trates with the
heantiful scenery of the Hudson, they dinner,
he had an in the same and the head of the house. T

CASSIUS M. CLAY ON FUSION.

The Richmond Ky.; Democrat publishes the follow

The Richmond (Ky.) Democrat publishes the following letter from Cassius M. Clay:

Whith Hall, P. O., Sunday, June II, 1808.
In your paper of the 8th inst., I am represented by your "several friends who were in attendance" at my speech on the 3d inst., as saying that Messra. Crittender, Marshall and Underwood had come to my nacty and that I wilcomed them. I do not suppose that my opinious are of much consequence, yet, when reported, I have a right to ask that they be rightly stated. I made no such statement as alleged, nor could I with truth. The position of the Republican party was, that Congress had the power, as was repeatedly done in all our history, from the beginning of the Government, to prohibit Siavery in all places of her exclusive jurisdiction by law, and that we ought to do it in obsdience to the language and spirit of the Federal Constitution, because Siavery was a despotism and an aromaly in a Republic. The Democratic party, on the other hand, took the ground as enunciated in the Cincinnati Platform: "Non-interference with Slavery" in State or Territory or in the District of Columbia. Now, so far from Mesers. Crittenden and others representing the American party coming over to the Republican party by the "Montgomery Crittenden resolution," they simply maintained the Cincinnati Platform by referring the whole question of Slavery in Kensas to a fair vote of the people of the Territory, according to the Nebraska act, passed by the Democratic party, and which they were attempting, under Mr. Buchanan's lead, to overthrow, by forcing a Pro-Slavery, illegal, fraudaient, minority Of the people by the nee of the bayonets of the Federal Army. New mark what I did say—that Mesers. Critteoden and others of the American party voting for "Popular Siavery in the propersion of the Periodry, according to the Nebraska act, passed by the Democrate had avowed in the platform upon which the present tyrant, James Buchanan, was elected. I said that so far, by sustaining the literates of the people of the Periodry and hone

further, all boxes? men well stations show—that is, all men who really and honestly prefer a popular Government to a despoisses.

I did say that Americans and Republicans ought to unite, and more, I said every honest Democrat aught to unite, and more, I said every honest Democrat aught to unite in the defeat of a party who were attempting to overthrow, in a manner more tyramical than that of George III, the liberties of all. I shall vote, and I recommended the Republicans to vote for the Americans, so leng as we had no candidates in the field, not because they agreed with us on the Slavery and emancipation issue, but upon the liberty issue—the same issue which led our fathers to the field of battle in 1776, and which, if pressed upon us, will lead their cone again to arms and to victory! Allow me to say, in conclusion, that I attribute the untertainment of your friends, with regard to my speech, not so much to any desire to misrepresent me for political ends, or a chronic inability on their part to discriminate between truth and faischood, and to a habitual deregard of right and justice, which is a constitutional discusse is the Demoratic creed.

Begging you will give this a timely insertion in your

paper, that innecest men may not suffer in the coming August elections, because "Casa Clay" does not hap ten to be very popular just now, (men who talk plausity rarely are)

I am with due respect, your ob't, mevant, E. M. CLAY.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICANS AT PRASER RIVER The following is Lord Malmesbury's dispatch, re-

The following is Lord Malmesbury's dispatch, referred to in our Washington telegram:

"The underrighted, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Mr. Dalles. Envey Extracrdinary and Minister Plenip stentiary of the United States of America, addressed to him on the 18th inst., calling the attention of her Majesty's Government to the obstructions which it is apprehended may be affered by the Governor of Vancouver's Island to the passage of citizens of the United States to the districts in British Oregon where gold is reported to have been found.

"The undersigned begs leave to assure Mr. Dallas that the subject of his note shall receive immediate attention, and that her Majesty's Government are, on their part, disposed, as far as they can properly do so, to deal liberally with any citizen of the United States who may desire to proceed to that quarter of the British Porcessions. But her Majesty's Government must necessarily ascertain in the first place how far the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company bears upon the question, and then generally from the law officers of the Crown whether any legal considerations require attion on the part of her Majesty's Government in contection with this question.

"The undersigned has the honor to resev to Mr. Dallas the assurances of his highest condideration.

"Stand" MALMESBURY.

Dallas the as-ur ances of his highest consideration.

"(Signed)
"Foreign Office, June 17, 1858.
"G. M. Dallas, etq., &c., &c., *

FREE SENTIMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA .- From & letter just received from a friend in North Carolles, The St. Louis Democrat takes the following interesting passage:

The St. Lonis Democrat takes the following interesting passage:

"I was down in Randelph County list week, where I was born. There are few slaves in that county, and the certiment against the 'institution' is becoming stronger and stronger. The Wesleyan Methodists are quite runerous and are gaining strength. Severally years ago two of their preachers were compelled to leave the county, and I was told by a gentleman well acquainted with the facts and feelings of the people, that the driving out of those men had caused at least a hundred families to leave the county, and a like number have left this (Guiford) County for the same cause. J. A. Gilmer, our Congressman, took part in the affair, and lost hundreds of votes thereby; but his course in Congress—specially his speeches on the Kansas question—has wen them all back. His motives in acting the part he did were misunderated by the people. His intimate friends know that he accompanied the mob for the sole purpose of preventing personal violence to the men, which no other man in the country could have done. These things are interesting to me; they show that if the question were now put to the people of this State, 'Slavery or no Slavery, there would be a large vote against it. My brother owns about \$5,000 worth of nigger; 'don't want to sell them; can't set them free without a special act of the Legislature; is n't able to tend them to a Free State, and they are a dead expense to him every year. Hundreds of others are un the same 'fiz.'

From Key West.—A letter dated Key West, July

FROM KEY WEST .- A letter dated Key West, Jaly 00. 1858 BAYE:

22, 1858, saye:

"The Colorado has put into this place, with her main crark broker. She will go north shortly. The Wabash and Macedonian are taking a 'whiff of tropical climate, and are much disgusted. The Plymonth, Saratoga and Coratellation are bound to Greytown. It is expected that Commodore Meintoch will hole his ilag on board the Saratoga. The Dolphin salied on the 15th, to relieve the Jamestown, on the coset of Cuba. The Jamestown has 70 cases of yellow fever co board, and must go north, to a cold climate.

The squadrons are in fine fighting order. Never difficult of the squadrons are in fine fighting order. Never difficult of the squadrons are in fine fighting order. Never difficult of the squadron seam, is now the great war engine. We must not allow English and France to cutatrip us. All the English and France theets are composed of steam vessels, but we are not up to the times.

The general health of the squadron is good.

The Saratoga, Constellation and Plymonth will estif for Greytown as soon as they have watered. It is possible that the Wabash and Macedonian may go there also, but more probable that they will soon go to the Mediterreness station.

The fever will cortainly pay its respects to all of us, Commodore MeIntoch is improving in health.

Fixon in luwa.—An lowa correspondant of The

Francis laws. - An lows correspondent of The Traveler, under date of July 21, gives the following particulars of another destructive freshet in that State.

He says:

The sterm of Monday, 19th, has raised the Cedar River to an alarming hight. It has not been so high since 14. Towns are flooded, the bottom lands are all under water, and an immense amount of crops destroyed. Reads are impassable, and of course main communication is interrupted. In consequence of the heavy raits the wheat crop is nearly raised—thousards of husbels of wheat and outs will be left to rot out the prount. The growth was unusually large, but the blight struck the straw, and a large portion of what is on the ground is worthless. Corn, he sever, is promising, and likewise buckwheat, so there is no danger of a famine.

On Monday there were two young ladies drowned.

danger of a famine.

On Monday there were two young ladies drowed at Waterloo, five miles from this place. Yesterday a young man by the name of Dyer undertook to awain his borze on his way home, and was drowned; this was in the commonly traveled road, where I passed re-cently on dry ground, in a wagon; the water was about ten feet deep.

about ten feet deep.

Destructive Firm in Lerasson, Press.—The Monarias Children, The Houses, and Saven Stantas Bursen Down.—On Thursday morning, about I o'clock, the borough of Lebanon was visited by the most destructive fire that ever occurred there. It originated in the cabinet maker's shop of Mr. Theo. P. Fran'z, on Mulberry street, and was not subdued until it had destroyed that building and the following property, viz: Four dwelling houses owned also by Mr. Frantz, and occupied by Adam Hess, Abner Hartmae, Joreph Gleim, esq., Namuel Hardman and Oliver McContel; the three-stry brick store and deeling of John B. Rauch, corner of Cumberland and Plank-Road streets, the frame house and stable occupied by Edward Halt; the adjoining frame house blonging to Messre. Arnold; one occupied by Frederick Shott as a lager-beer house, and the other by Mr. Ristenbatt, Henry Hartman is lager beer alson and brewery, and several adjoining ign nouse, the property of Christopher Carmany. These houses were all on Cumberland street.

The Moravian Church, on Plank-Road street, was also consumed, but the parsonage adjoining it was almost new, and was quite a neat little edifice. There was no insurance on it.

Two stables of Mr. Frantz, one of Mrs. Bricker,

to the congregation that worshiped is R. It was almost new, and was quite a neat little edition. There was no insurance on it.

Two stables of Mr. Frantz, one of Mrs. Bricker, one of Henry Hartman, one of Mesers. Arnold, one of Mr. Kinge, the los-house of Mr. Frantz, and the los-house of Mr. Graeff, were also destroyed. A very small portion of the contents of the houses and stabled was saved.

Another Fire.—The express messenger who came from Lebanch last evening informed us that another fire had occurred in that borough yesterday, about noon, destroying a large barn and three stables, in the upper part of the town, toward Corawall.

Fire at Nonwich—A Dozen Houses Bursen to Death.—The livery stable of the old Morchests. Hotel in Norwich was set on fire and bursed down at 1 o'clock Thursday morning. It is said that fourteen horses perished in the flames—among them a fast horse valued at \$100. Another report is that the number of horses destroyed was eleves; but the number is not exactly known.

The adjoining barn and livery stable of John Nichole, owner two wooden dwellings owned by Mrs. James N. Brown. Loss is livery stable property, buildings, etc. not including horses, about \$2.00. As arrest of parties suspected of having caused the fire has been made.

Extension of Stram Navination in the factors.

etc. not including horses, about it then he been partice suspected of having caused the fire has been made.

Expension of Steam Navidation in the Fart North West.—We learn from The St. Authory Easters that the practicability of a steambook roung from Breckenridge, by way of the Red River of the North, Lake Winnipeg and the Sukatelebran, to the base of the Rocky Mountains, is now a well estiled fact, and that measures are immediately to be taken to test that practicability. A party of gestiones co-cupying prominent positions in besieve circles at Rt. Anthony will start about the middle of Angust for the Seihirk Settlement, with the intention of canforming with Gov. Simpoon and procuring through him the corperation of the Hudson Bay Company is the immediate establishment of a line of entigrant observed upon the route. Two naturalists connected with the issuithenian Institution, and one of the article connected with Frank Leslie's Magazine, will accompany the expedition.

Minkerson and the state of the state of the article connected with Frank Leslie's Magazine, will accompany a decidence of Themses to us with eleven circely princed column, advertising lands to be sold for tanes, on the second Themsey in August. The quantity offered it espermous, and one would thick embraced the half of Heapeyin County.